

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

EASTERN DIVISION

No. 05-10849RGS

HELEN RUNGE, Plaintiff v. WALTER J. KELLY, KERRY L. BLOOMINGDALE, M.D., and SUNBRIDGE NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER, Defendants
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**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANT WALTER J. KELLY'S MOTION TO COMPEL
THE PLAINTIFF TO SUBMIT TO A MENTAL EXAMINATION**

NOW COMES the Defendant, Walter J. Kelly, and moves this honorable Court to compel the plaintiff, Helen Runge, to submit to a mental examination by an independent examiner within 30 days pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P 35. In support of this motion, the Defendant incorporates this memorandum of law and state as follows:

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, filed this lawsuit on April 27, 2005 against Walter J. Kelly ("Kelly"), Kerry L. Bloomingdale, M.D. ("Bloomingdale") and Sunbridge Nursing and Rehabilitation Center ("Sunbridge"). Plaintiff is an ninety-one (91) year-old woman who was a resident of Sunbridge Nursing and Rehabilitation Center ("Sunbridge") up until April 29, 2003. [See Amended Complaint, attached hereto as Exhibit A, ¶ 1,6, 40-43]. Upon her own volition, Plaintiff first entered into assisted living at Marion Manor in 2001, at the age of eighty-five. [Exhibit A, ¶13-14]. In 2001, Plaintiff contacted

Defendant Kelly to provide her with legal assistance as a result of her decision to and in preparation of entering into Marion Manor. [Exhibit A, ¶ 13]. Plaintiff alleges that at about this time, Defendant Kelly drafted paperwork that would make himself her power of attorney and her medical power of attorney, either unknown to Runge or without her fully understanding his actions. [Exhibit A, ¶ 16].

After living at Marion Manor for some months, Plaintiff decided to move to Bayview Assisted Living in November of 2002, so that she could have a private room. [Exhibit A, ¶ 19]. Plaintiff claims that while at Bayview, her prescription drug card was either stolen or misused by employees, and management was slow in addressing or failed to address her concerns. [Exhibit A, ¶20]. She also alleges that Defendant Kelly knew of these facts, but failed to act on behalf of the Plaintiff. [Exhibit A, ¶ 20]. In January of 2003, Plaintiff accused staff of rummaging through her belongings allegedly with the intent to steal, and contacted the police. [Exhibit A, ¶21]. Plaintiff alleges that Bayview then contacted Defendant Kelly, who directed that Plaintiff be taken to Kearney Hospital for psychiatric evaluation. [Exhibit A, ¶22]. Plaintiff also alleges that upon her discharge from Kearney Hospital, she was admitted to Defendant Sunbridge's skilled care facility. [Exhibit A, ¶24].

Plaintiff also claims that at Sunbridge she was unnecessarily medicated to impair her cognitive abilities and to keep her in a state of diminished capacity. [Exhibit A, ¶28]. She claims that she "was held captive and against her will at that facility." [Id.]. Plaintiff alleges Sunbridge took no action to have her moved to another facility because keeping her there was financially lucrative. [Id.].

She alleges Defendant Sunbridge and Kelly directed Defendant Dr. Bloomingdale to examine the Plaintiff and render an opinion that the Plaintiff was mentally incompetent. [Exhibit A, ¶¶36-38]. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Kelly enlisted the aid of Defendant Bloomingdale and Defendant Sunbridge in presenting his petition to the court to have himself appointed guardian of the Plaintiff after she was taken to North Carolina by her daughter and son-in-law. [Exhibit A, ¶ 47]

ARGUMENT

A. Plaintiff's Mental Condition is in Controversy

A judge has broad discretion in determining whether to order a physical examination pursuant to Rule 35. Rule 35 states: “[w]hen the mental... condition...of a party... is in controversy, the court in which the action is pending may order the party to submit to a physical or mental examination by a suitably licensed or certified examiner....” Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 35 (a). Requests for independent medical examinations “...are typically granted when one or more of the following factors are present: 1. a cause of action for intentional or negligent infliction of emotional distress; 2. an allegation of a specific mental or psychiatric injury or disorder; 3. a claim of unusually severe emotional distress; 4. the plaintiff's offer of expert testimony to support a claim of emotional distress; and/or 5. the plaintiff's concession that her mental condition is 'in controversy' within the meaning of Rule 35.” Flanagan v. Keller Prods., 2001 DNH 223 (D.N.H. 2001), citing Schlagenhauf v. Holder, 379 U.S. 104, 118, 13 L. Ed. 2d 152, 85 S. Ct. 234 (1964).

Plaintiff has both conceded that her mental condition is in controversy and asserted claims for negligent and intentional infliction of emotional distress. [Exhibit A,

Count X and XI]. Plaintiff contends that Defendant Sunbridge compelled her to take anti-psychotic medications that were not necessary. She also contends that Defendants Kelly and Sunbridge conspired with Dr. Bloomingdale and instructed Dr. Bloomingdale to render an opinion that the Plaintiff was not mentally competent. Dr. Bloomingdale concluded that the Plaintiff suffers from Alzheimer's dementia with paranoid delusions. [See Report of Dr. Bloomingdale, attached as Exhibit B]. However, Plaintiff contends that she was competent when she revoked Defendant Kelly's power of attorney and appointed her daughter and son-in-law as her new power of attorney and healthcare proxy. Moreover, in response to Defendant's Requests for Production of Documents, Plaintiff produced reports of her alleged competency. The Defendants should be afforded the opportunity to have an independent evaluation of the Plaintiff's competency, especially when her medical records are rife with contradictions to Plaintiff's assertions of mental competency. Records from several providers report and diagnose that the Plaintiff suffers paranoid delusions. [See Exhibit C] Thus, Plaintiff's mental condition is the very heart of her Complaint and this controversy.

In addition, Defendant intends to depose the Plaintiff and requires an evaluation of her competency prior to the deposition in order to assess whether a deposition would be of any use. Moreover, the question remains whether Plaintiff is mentally competent to bring suit and stand as a witness on her own behalf at trial. Plaintiff first provided unsigned Answers to Defendant Kelly's Interrogatories. When a signature was requested, Plaintiff's Power of Attorney, Gilbert Stanley, provided a "verification" of the discovery responses. Defendant's counsel inquired of plaintiff's counsel whether the Plaintiff herself was unable to sign her own Answers to Interrogatories, but Plaintiff's

counsel has provided no response. Therefore, because good cause exists to compel the Plaintiff to submit to examination, this honorable Court should grant the Defendants' Motion.

C. Time, Place and Scope of Examination

Defendant seeks to have the Plaintiff evaluated by a suitably licensed or certified examiner in a place convenient for the Plaintiff, who now resides in North Carolina. Defendant seeks to have the evaluation completed within 30 days so that the parties may complete the deposition of the Plaintiff within the discovery deadline of December 22, 2006. Therefore, because it is within this honorable Court's discretion, the Plaintiff's mental condition is at issue, good cause exists and since the time, place and scope of the examination is appropriate, this honorable Court should compel the Plaintiff to submit to a physical examination pursuant to Rule 35.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, Defendant respectfully requests that this Honorable Court compel the Plaintiff to submit to a physical examination pursuant to Rule 35. The Defendant respectfully requests that this Court grant this motion and order the Plaintiff to submit to a psychiatric evaluation within 30 days in a location convenient for the Plaintiff.

Respectfully submitted,

The Defendant, Walter J. Kelly,

By his attorneys,

s/ Michele Carlucci

George C. Rockas, BBO #544009
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LOCAL RULE 7.1 CERTIFICATION

I, Michele Carlucci, counsel for the Defendant, Walter J. Kelly, certify that I have spoken with counsel for the Plaintiff, Glenn Davis, and requested that the Plaintiff submit to a psychiatric evaluation and inquired whether a motion to compel would be necessary. Attorney Davis did not respond.

Dated: September 29, 2006

s/ Michele Carlucci
Michele Carlucci

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Michele Carlucci, certify that on September 29, 2006 I have served a copy of the following by electronic filing and regular mail:

1. Defendant Walter J. Kelly's Motion to Compel The Plaintiff to Submit to A Mental Examination and Memorandum of Law in Support

to all counsel of record:

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/s/ Michele Carlucci
Michele Carlucci

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

HELEN A. RUNGE,	:	
Plaintiff	:	
	:	No. 05-10849-RGS
v.	:	(Judge Stearns)
	:	
WALTER J. KELLY, et al.	:	CIVIL ACTION
Defendants	:	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

AMENDED COMPLAINT

I. Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 on the ground that there is complete diversity of citizenship between the parties. At all times relevant to this action, Plaintiff has been a resident of the State of North Carolina and Defendants have been residents of, and/or have a principal place of business in, Massachusetts; the prayer for relief exceeds \$75,000.

II. Venue

Venue in this district is authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c), under residency, and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims arose here.

III. Parties

1. Plaintiff Helen A. Runge, is a 91-year old adult individual who currently resides at White Oak Manor, 70 Oak Street, Tryon, North Carolina 28782.

2. Defendant Walter J. Kelly (hereinafter referred to as "Defendant Kelly"), an adult individual, is a member of the Massachusetts Bar with a place of business at 1996 Centre Street, West Roxbury, Massachusetts 02132.

3. Defendant Kerry L. Bloomingdale, M.D. (hereinafter referred to as "Defendant Bloomingdale"), an adult individual, is a licensed medical practitioner with a place of business at 592 Quinobequin Road, Waban, Massachusetts 02468.

4. Defendant Mediplex of Massachusetts, Inc., d/b/a Sunbridge Care and Rehabilitation for Randolph (hereinafter referred to as "Defendant Sunbridge") is a corporation licensed to do business in Massachusetts trading and doing business as Sunbridge Care and Rehabilitation for Randolph with a business address of 49 Thomas Patten Drive, Randolph, Massachusetts 02368.

IV. Background

6. Helen A. Runge (hereinafter referred to as "Runge" or "Plaintiff"), an adult individual, born in 1915, was a lifetime resident of Boston, Massachusetts, until moving to North Carolina in late April 2003 to live with her daughter, Dorothy Stanley, and son-in-law, Gilbert Stanley.

7. Runge was born in South Boston, Massachusetts, to Lithuanian parents, has supported herself since age 15, was married for a short period of time, and had one daughter Dorothy Stanley née Runge as a result of that union, who was born on January 4, 1941.

8. Soon after the birth of her daughter, Dorothy, Runge became divorced from her husband and the father of Dorothy and thereafter lived and worked in the Boston area until April 2003 as a single person.

9. Runge was employed by NSTAR (Boston Edison) for 30 plus years until her retirement sometime around 1980.

10. Runge lived by herself for nearly 30 years in a third-floor, walk-up apartment in the Hyde Park area of Boston at 75 Sierra Road, Hyde Park, Massachusetts.

11. Runge always managed her own affairs including her finances. For years, when necessary, Runge utilized Attorney Peter Kerr, who retired from the practice of law in 1998.

12. Kerr shared office space with Defendant Kelly who represented himself to Runge be the law partner of Kerr when, in fact, the only relationship was that they shared office space.

13. In 2001, Runge contacted Defendant Kelly, understanding that he had taken over Attorney Kerr's clients, to provide her with legal assistance as a result of her decision to and in preparation of entering an assisted living facility, Marian Manor.

14. At the time of the decision to enter Marian Manor, Runge, who was still living in the Hyde Park section of Boston, was 85 years of age, and was finding it increasingly difficult to climb the four flights of stairs to her apartment. Runge felt that it was important for her to be near persons closer to her age and also in a facility that would look out for her and care for her, if necessary.

15. Runge was aware of Marian Manor in South Boston through her various Catholic church contacts and was also aware that it had a good reputation among people of her parish.

16. After having visited the facility, Runge moved into Marian Manor in July 2001. Either unknown to Runge, or without her fully understanding his actions, at or about the time of this move, Defendant Kelly drafted paperwork that would make himself not only her power of attorney but also her medical power of attorney for health problems. Defendant Kelly advised and had Runge sign paperwork, which he had prepared, to have himself appointed into these positions so that he could act on Runge's behalf and most importantly, control her finances which included her life savings.

17. Upon her moving into Marian Manor, Defendant Kelly made himself Runge's primary point of contact for health problems. Defendant Kelly knew that Runge had a daughter, Dorothy, yet he readily usurped this position of authority with little to no contact with Runge's daughter or family. As a result, Runge's daughter could not receive any medical information concerning her mother directly from Marion Manor but, rather, she was forced to receive the information through Defendant Kelly. Defendant Kelly using color of law misrepresented himself to Runge as being able to act on her behalf.

18. Upon more fully understanding the significance of her appointment of a power of attorney, and after having met with her daughter on several occasions to discuss her care while at Marian Manor, and feeling more comfortable with her

daughter, who was a health care professional, being able to address issues on her behalf from her home in North Carolina, Runge signed paperwork at Marion Manor to have her daughter, Dorothy, made her responsible party with Marion Manor.

19. After having lived at Marian Manor for numerous months in a room that was occupied by herself and another resident, which was a significant life change after having lived by herself for over 30 years, Runge decided that another assisted living facility, where she could have a private room, may be more appropriate for her lifestyle. She moved to Bayview Assisted Living on or about November 2002.

20. While a resident at Bayview Assisted Living, Runge's prescription drug card, which was one of her retirement benefits, was either stolen or misused by persons (employees) who were subsequently identified; an act which was highly upsetting to Runge. Runge had been in charge of her own affairs for many years and was very knowledgeable and independent in that regard. Runge became further upset when management was slow or failed to address her concerns as she felt that they were somehow dismissing her concerns because of her age and sex, and were acting rather to protect their own employees. Defendant Kelly knew of these facts, however, failed to act on behalf of Runge.

21. In January 2003, Runge returned to her room at Bayview after having been out for the day to find that her room had been rummaged through by a person or persons, apparently looking for her valuables or drugs. Runge reported this to the Bayview staff, who took no apparent action. In fact, staff seemed to dismiss Runge's expressed concerns. This caused Runge to become agitated and angry and further

caused her to take matters into her own capable hands and report the incident to the local police.

22. As a result of Runge's agitation, frustration and anger, but more probably, because Runge reported the incident to the local police and implicated staff, Bayview called Defendant Kelly to report the situation. Rather than address this situation on any fiduciary and concerned level on behalf of Runge, Defendant Kelly directed that Runge be taken to Carney Hospital in Boston for a psychiatric evaluation. Upon information and belief, Defendant Kelly had only seen Runge on approximately two occasions in the preceding six months. Defendant Kelly had no firsthand knowledge of the need for such evaluation. Defendant Kelly, in his capacity of a fiduciary, misrepresented facts to Runge in order that she be held at Carney Hospital.

23. Before leaving Bayview, Runge overheard Defendant Kelly, who was speaking to a staff member, say that she was "mental." This was emotionally traumatizing to Runge. Before she left Bayview, Runge asked Defendant Kelly what would become of her and her possessions. Defendant Kelly indicated that he would take care of them. Runge made Defendant Kelly aware that her few remaining possessions which were in and decorated her living quarters at Bayview were important to her. Defendant Kelly became visibly upset and angry at Runge. Contrary to Defendant Kelly's advice that he should and would undertake fiduciary powers on Runge's behalf, Defendant Kelly did not faithfully fulfill his fiduciary obligations on behalf of Runge. Defendant Kelly did, however, charge Runge for his professional services for purportedly the time he was acting on her behalf.

24. Runge was discharged from Carney Hospital, and upon information and belief, she was not returned to Bayview but rather, at the direction of Defendant Kelly, was taken to and admitted in Defendant Sunbridge, a skilled care nursing facility with which Defendant Kelly was very familiar and had a professional relationship as other elderly clients of Defendant Kelly had been or were residents there.

25. Runge had no previous experience with or knowledge of Defendant Sunbridge, was not aware that she was being taken to Defendant Sunbridge and did not voluntarily consent to being admitted there nor to any skilled care nursing facility. Runge had questioned Defendant Kelly as to when she could be discharged from Carney Hospital, questioning options with Defendant Kelly as to where she could then live, when he had falsely advised her she could not return to Bayview. Defendant Kelly insisted and directed that Runge could not return to Bayview but rather would go to Defendant Sunbridge, and he presented her with no other option. Defendant Kelly did not discuss this decision with Runge nor did he discuss this with her daughter, Dorothy Stanley.

26. Defendant Kelly provided admission paperwork for Sunbridge to Runge and directed that she needed to execute said paperwork so that he could satisfy her financial obligations to live at the facility. No discussion took place concerning the implications of her signing the admission paperwork. Defendant Kelly failed to properly advise Runge in this regard. Defendant Kelly facilitated Runge's admission to Defendant Sunbridge knowing full well that she had no desire to be at the facility.

Upon information and belief, Defendant Kelly had a relationship with Defendant Sunbridge and both served to benefit by Runge's admission.

27. Runge found the living conditions and care at Defendant Sunbridge to be deplorable and unacceptable. Runge was very unhappy during her stay at Defendant Sunbridge. On numerous occasions she requested that Defendant Kelly facilitate her move to more appropriate care and living accommodations. Defendant Kelly refused and did not take any action in that regard. Runge advised Defendant Kelly that she was being forced to take medications that were unnecessary and impaired her mental capacity. Defendant Kelly took no action. Defendant Kelly refused Runge's various requests for help and required that she stay at Defendant Sunbridge. Defendant Kelly took no affirmative action to help Runge, address her concerns or provide a more suitable living situation.

28. During her stay at Defendant Sunbridge, Runge received numerous medications which impaired her cognitive abilities. These medications caused her to be in a stupor and to feel as though she was intoxicated. These medications affected her motor skills, including her ability to walk. These medications also caused her to be groggy and sleep more hours during the day than usual. During January, February, March and April 2003, Runge, while resident at Defendant Sunbridge, was held captive and against her will at that facility. Upon information and belief, Defendants Kelly and Sunbridge conspired to keep Runge in this state of diminished capacity. Upon information and belief, Defendant Sunbridge took no action to have her moved to an assisted living environment because keeping Runge at Sunbridge was financially

lucrative. Runge was a private pay resident which allowed Defendant Sunbridge to collect higher daily rates than from its Medical Assistance residents.

29. In March 2003, with the help of a staff nurse, Runge was able to purloin writing paper, an envelope and stamp, and as a result, wrote a letter to her daughter, Dorothy Stanley. Runge advised her daughter of her predicament and the fact that she was being held against her will at Defendant Sunbridge and that Defendant Kelly would do nothing to assist her. Defendant Kelly had refused to act on Runge's request that he have her medications stopped or adjusted and that he have her moved to other living accommodations.

30. When Runge questioned her need to take the medication, not only management at the nursing home, but also Defendant Kelly insisted that she take the medication indicating that if she refused to take medication, it would be forced upon her. In fact, during a conversation with Dorothy Stanley about April 25, 2003, Defendant Kelly indicated that he was considering having a guardian appointed to force Runge, against her will, to take medication. During that conversation, both Dorothy Stanley and her husband advised Defendant Kelly that they felt Runge was being overmedicated by the care providers at Defendant Sunbridge. The Stanleys indicated that Defendant Kelly should not take any action to appoint a guardian and that they would travel to Boston from their North Carolina residence, arriving Wednesday, April 30, to assess the situation.

31. On or about April 29, 2003, Runge's daughter, Dorothy Stanley, along with her husband, visited Runge in her room at Defendant Sunbridge. Dorothy Stanley

had purposefully arrived one day earlier than Defendant Kelly and Defendant Sunbridge had anticipated so that she could observe their mother's condition. During that visit, Runge directed the staff, who seemed quite concerned that her daughter had arrived one day early, to provide her daughter with Runge's medical records, however, the nursing staff and administration refused to follow the directions of the resident and did not give her those records. Upon information and belief, Defendant Kelly had advised the staff not to provide these records to the family of Runge. Defendant Sunbridge's refusal constitutes abuse.

32. During the April 29 discussion between Runge and her daughter, it was learned by Runge's daughter, Dorothy, that while at Defendant Sunbridge, Runge was denied her usual medical care from her podiatrist, dentist, ear doctor and eye doctor. Runge had not been provided with adequate clothing and personal hygiene products. These actions constitute abuse. Runge had not been given money in order to purchase these items or to purchase writing stationery or stamps. She had been denied access to the phone in order to be able to call her daughter.

33. After having long discussions with her daughter, Runge indicated that she wanted to "fire" Defendant Kelly as she did not trust him and wanted no more to do with him. Runge indicated that she felt he was taking her money while treating her with contempt. Dorothy Stanley placed a call to Defendant Kelly's office and left a message in his voice mail system directing him to call Stanley to discuss her mother, the conditions at Defendant Sunbridge and Defendant Kelly's dismissal as her mother's attorney.

34. Dorothy Stanley asked Runge whether Runge wanted her daughter to become her health care proxy rather than Defendant Kelly. Runge indicated that she would be delighted to have her daughter serve as her health care proxy. Moreover, Runge indicated that she wanted her son-in-law, Gilbert Stanley, to be her power of attorney. Runge made it clear that she did not want Defendant Kelly to ever act on her behalf again.

35. After repeatedly representing to Defendant Sunbridge that she wanted nothing further to do with Defendant Kelly, Runge and her daughter and son-in-law took a trip outside of the facility, at which time they executed documentation which revoked Defendant Kelly's authority to serve as Runge's health care proxy and power of attorney. Moreover, Runge executed documentation which then appointed Dorothy Stanley her health care proxy and her son-in-law, Gilbert Stanley, her power of attorney. These documents were notarized before a Massachusetts notary public prior to Runge's return to the facility some hours later. At that time, there was no adjudication that Runge was incapacitated or lacked the capacity to make such appointments.

36. While Dorothy and Gilbert Stanley were meeting with Defendant Sunbridge's nursing and administrative staff with regard to the appointment to act on their mother's behalf and her discharge from the facility, Defendant Bloomingdale, without request or permission from either Runge or Dorothy Stanley, her then health care proxy, entered Runge's room and purportedly gave a medical examination or

consultation by asking her several questions including, "Why don't you want to take your medicine?"

37. Runge's response to Defendant Bloomingdale was, "If I don't need medicine, then no one should tell me what to take." Runge further questioned, "If you didn't have a headache, would you take Tylenol in case you might get one?" Defendant Bloomingdale answered her question saying that he would not and thereafter left Runge's room.

38. Upon information and belief, the conversation between Runge and Defendant Bloomingdale was brief, lasting only several minutes, however, upon information and belief, Defendant Bloomingdale rendered a medical opinion at the direction of Defendant Kelly and Defendant Sunbridge that Runge was mentally incompetent as a result of his brief and solitary interaction with her. Upon information and belief, Defendant Bloomingdale was requested to examine Runge by Defendant Kelly, who by that time had no authority to act on her behalf. Alternatively, Defendant Bloomingdale was requested to examine Runge by Defendant Sunbridge who had knowledge that Runge wanted to leave the facility. Upon further information and belief, Defendant Bloomingdale has a business relationship with Defendant Sunbridge and generates substantial professional fees while performing services at their request for residents. The examination by Defendant Bloomingdale failed to meet any acceptable standards of practice.

39. Dorothy and Gilbert Stanley informed Runge that Defendant Sunbridge's staff would not recognize the health care proxy or the power of attorney and would not

allow Runge to be discharged. Runge was visibly and emotionally upset to learn that Defendant Sunbridge would not follow her wishes. Runge expressed her desire to leave the facility with her daughter and son-in-law and to reside with them in North Carolina. Management at Defendant Sunbridge was fully made aware that their actions were directly against the wishes of Runge and her fiduciaries, Dorothy and Gilbert Stanley. Such conduct by Defendant Sunbridge constitutes abuse. Upon information and belief, management of Defendant Sunbridge was acting at the direction or in concert with Defendant Kelly and Defendant Bloomingdale in refusing to allow Runge to be discharged.

40. On April 30, Dorothy and Gilbert Stanley arrived at Defendant Sunbridge at approximately 2:00 p.m. and were told by the staff that Defendant Kelly had directed that Runge not be allowed to leave the nursing floor. This fact was significant to the Stanleys as Defendant Kelly had not returned their phone call nor had he made any effort to discuss Runge's situation with them. Rather, it appeared that Defendant Kelly was orchestrating a scheme to hold Runge at the facility against her will. Defendant Sunbridge had made Defendant Kelly aware that his power of attorney had been revoked by Runge. After a long discussion, during which the management of Defendant Sunbridge was again told by the Stanleys that Defendant Kelly had no authority to act on Runge's behalf, the Stanleys insisted that Runge be allowed to leave the facility. At no time did staff from Defendant Sunbridge communicate with Runge to gain an understanding of her desire. After some period of time, staff agreed that Runge could accompany her children from her nursing floor to the first floor lobby in

order to have a private conversation as long as a large male nursing assistant and employee of Defendant Sunbridge accompany them. Upon information and belief, this was not typical procedure for Defendant Sunbridge who was attempting to influence and intimidate both Runge and the Stanleys and prevent Runge from voluntarily discharging herself.

41. Upon reaching the front lobby of the building, Runge's children ushered her through the door and into their waiting vehicle. The large male nursing assistant, along with other employees, attempted to physically restrain Runge and her children from exiting the building. One if not several employees grabbed both Dorothy and Gilbert Stanley in an attempt to stop them and prevent Runge from departing.

42. Once the Stanleys and Runge were finally in their vehicle, the vehicle was slowly driven down the driveway and the employees moved aside. At about this time, it appeared that the facility had summoned the local police as a police cruiser was coming up Defendant Sunbridge's driveway as Runge was exiting the facility with her children. The employees, including several attendants, the social worker supervisor and the nursing home director, attempted to prevent the vehicle from leaving by standing in front and back of the vehicle.

43. Runge accompanied her children to their residence in North Carolina, where she remains today. The day after this event, Runge caused the facility to be called by a third party and informed Defendant Sunbridge that she was safe and that there should be no concern for her wellbeing. Likewise, Defendant Kelly received the same phone call advising him of Runge's wellbeing and that she could be contacted at

her new residence in North Carolina with her daughter, Dorothy Stanley. Defendant Sunbridge was directed to send Runge's belongings to the North Carolina address, however, the facility refused to cooperate in any manner, indicating that this was a police matter.

44. Upon arrival in North Carolina, Runge was taken by her children to the local hospital for a physical examination by a qualified medical doctor. Runge was also given a psychiatric evaluation which indicated that she was a competent, well-oriented, 88-year old female, who was in no need of psychiatric or psychotropic medication.

45. At no time did Runge authorize Defendant Kelly to act on her behalf as a temporary guardian. Upon information and belief, on April 30, 2003, in the midst of the above events occurring, Defendant Kelly, rather than being concerned with Runge's medical wellbeing or contacting the Stanleys, contacted her two financial institutions, Hyde Park Credit Union and Member Service Credit Union, directing both financial institutions to freeze her accounts. Defendant Kelly took this action knowing that he had no authority to act on behalf of Runge and also knowing that freezing her access to her financial accounts could have a potential and significant effect on her health. Upon information and belief, these actions were taken in concert with Defendant Sunbridge in order that the Defendants could obtain funds from these accounts.

46. The Nursing Home Reform Act, part of Title XIX of the Social Security Act, requires that nursing facilities, in accordance with a written plan of care, provide services and activities to attain or maintain the highest practicable physical, mental and psychosocial well-being of each resident. . . . 42 U.S.C. § 1396r(b)(2). Under such plan

of care, nursing homes such as Defendant Sunbridge must ensure that the resident receives services necessary to allow him or her to ambulate. 42 C.F.R. § 483.25. To develop this plan of care, nursing facilities must upon an individual's entry into the facility and periodically thereafter "conduct a comprehensive, accurate, standardized, reproducible assessment of each resident's functional capacity." 42 U.S.C. § 1396r(b)(3)(A). Its assessments include an individual's potential for discharge as well as his or her physical functioning. 42 C.F.R. § 483.20(b). Under Title XIX, nursing facilities must provide residents with "sufficient preparation" to ensure their "safe and orderly transfer or discharge" from the facility. 42 C.F.R. § 483.12(a)(7). State Medicaid agencies are responsible for ensuring that nursing facilities who receive medical assistance comply with the Nursing Home Reform Act's provisions. Defendant Sunbridge failed to meet and comply with these provisions.

47. On or about May 2, 2003, three days after Runge had left Defendant Sunbridge's facility, as well as the State of Massachusetts, and with full knowledge of that fact, Defendant Kelly filed an ex parte petition seeking to have himself appointed as guardian of Runge. Prior to filing such petition, Defendants Kelly and Sunbridge had knowledge that Runge had dismissed him as her counsel and revoked both the power of attorney and medical power of attorney which had previously authorized him to act on her behalf if necessary. Defendants Kelly and Sunbridge had been notified that Runge had made a choice to leave Sunbridge voluntarily and that she was safe and well and living with her daughter in North Carolina. Defendant Kelly enlisted the aid

of Defendant Bloomingdale and Defendant Sunbridge in presenting his petition, misrepresenting facts to the court and having himself appointed guardian of Runge.

48. Prior to having himself appointed guardian of Runge, Defendant Kelly notified North Carolina police local to Runge and her daughter and son-in-law, the Stanleys, and reported that she was being held against her will. This false reporting by Defendant Kelly was made for the purpose of aiding and abetting his scheme to have himself appointed as guardian of Runge to gain control over her financial estate and to cause embarrassment and harm to both Runge and the Stanleys.

49. Upon information and belief, soon after Defendant Kelly's ex parte appointment as the guardian of Runge, he undertook a scheme to distribute funds from her estate to make payment for services allegedly rendered by himself, Defendant Bloomingdale and Defendant Sunbridge.

COUNT I

Negligence (vs. Bloomingdale)

50. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 49 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

51. The conduct of Defendant Bloomingdale, as alleged in the foregoing claims constitute negligence as it deviates from the standards of care owed by him to Runge.

52. As a result of Defendant Bloomingdale's negligence, Plaintiff has suffered damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Kerry Bloomingdale, M.D., on Count I together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT II

Negligence (vs. Defendant Sunbridge)

53. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 52 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

54. The conduct of Defendant Sunbridge, as alleged in the foregoing claims, constitutes negligence as it deviates from the standards of care owed by it, its employees, agents, servants or assigns, to Runge.

55. As a result of Defendant Sunbridge's negligence, Plaintiff has suffered damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Mediplex of Massachusetts, Inc., d/b/a Sunbridge Care and Rehabilitation for Randolph, on Count II together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT III

Negligence (vs. Defendant Kelly)

56. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 55 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

57. The conduct of Defendant Kelly, as alleged in the foregoing claims, constitutes negligence as it deviates from the standards of care owed by him to Runge.

58. As a result of Defendant Kelly's negligence, Plaintiff has suffered damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Walter J. Kelly, on Count III together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT IV

Assault and Battery (vs. Defendant Sunbridge)

59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 58 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

60. Through the actions described hereinabove, Defendant Sunbridge, by its actions or by the actions of its agents, or someone for whose conduct said Defendant was legally responsible as described herein, did intentionally force Runge to ingest medications through the threats of force and/or the intentional and unjustified use of force against Runge.

61. Defendant Sunbridge's actions were done without Runge's consent and/or through objectively menacing conduct, which placed Runge in fear of immediate bodily harm.

62. As a result of Defendant Sunbridge's actions, Plaintiff has suffered damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Mediplex of Massachusetts, Inc., d/b/a Sunbridge Care and Rehabilitation for Randolph, on Count IV together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT V

False Imprisonment
(vs. Defendant Sunbridge)

63. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 62 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

64. Through the actions described hereinabove, Defendant Sunbridge, by its actions or by the actions of its agents, servants or employees, or someone for whose conduct said Defendant was legally responsible as described herein, did unlawfully confine the Plaintiff.

65. Defendant Sunbridge's actions were done with intent.

66. As a result of Defendant Sunbridge's actions, Plaintiff has suffered damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Mediplex of Massachusetts, Inc., d/b/a Sunbridge Care and Rehabilitation for Randolph, on Count V together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT VI

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
(vs. Defendant Sunbridge)

67. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 66 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

68. Defendant Sunbridge, by its actions or by the actions of its agents, servants or employees, or someone for whose conduct said Defendant was legally responsible as described herein, did intentionally cause severe emotional distress to the Plaintiff or knew or should have known that emotional distress was likely to result from its conduct.

69. Defendant Sunbridge's conduct was extreme and outrageous, was beyond all possible bounds of human decency and was utterly intolerable in a civilized community.

70. Defendant Sunbridge's actions were the cause of Plaintiff's emotional distress.

71. The emotional distress sustained by Plaintiff was severe and of a nature that no reasonable person could be expected to endure.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Mediplex of Massachusetts, Inc., d/b/a Sunbridge Care and Rehabilitation for Randolph, on Count VI together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT VII

Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
(vs. Defendant Sunbridge)

72. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 71 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

73. As described hereinabove, Defendant Sunbridge did commit negligence with regard to a duty it owed to the Plaintiff.

74. As a result of Defendant Sunbridge's negligence, the Plaintiff did suffer and continues to suffer emotional distress.

75. Plaintiff's emotional distress was a direct and proximate result of the Defendant Sunbridge's negligence.

76. Plaintiff's emotional distress resulted in physical harm to the Plaintiff manifested by objective symptomology.

77. A reasonable person in Plaintiff's position would have suffered emotional distress under the circumstances described hereinabove.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Mediplex of Massachusetts, Inc., d/b/a Sunbridge Care and Rehabilitation for Randolph, on Count VII together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT VIII

Breach of Contract
(vs. Defendant Sunbridge)

78. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 77 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

79. Defendant Sunbridge entered into a contract with Plaintiff when it accepted her monthly rental payment in exchange for agreeing to provide room and board, competent health care and other good and valuable consideration

80. The conduct of Defendant Sunbridge as alleged in the foregoing paragraphs is in breach of its contract with Runge.

81. As a result of Defendant Sunbridge's Breach of Contract, Plaintiff has suffered damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Mediplex of Massachusetts, Inc., d/b/a Sunbridge Care and Rehabilitation for Randolph, on Count VII together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT IX

False Imprisonment (vs. Defendant Kelly)

82. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 81 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

83. Through the actions described hereinabove, Defendant Kelly, by his actions or by the actions of his agents, servants or employees, or someone for whose conduct said Defendant was legally responsible as described herein, did unlawfully confine Plaintiff.

84. Defendant Kelly's actions were done with intent.

85. As a result of Defendant Kelly's actions, Plaintiff has suffered damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Walter J. Kelly, on Count IX together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT X

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
(vs. Defendant Kelly)

86. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 85 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

87. Defendant Kelly, by his actions or by the actions of his agents, servants or employees, or someone for whose conduct said Defendant Kelly was legally responsible as described herein, did intentionally cause severe emotional distress to Plaintiff or knew or should have known that emotional distress was likely to result from his conduct.

88. Defendant Kelly's conduct was extreme and outrageous, was beyond all possible bounds of human decency and was utterly intolerable in a civilized community.

89. Defendant Kelly's actions were the cause of Plaintiff's emotional distress.

90. The emotional distress sustained by Plaintiff was severe and of a nature that no reasonable person could be expected to endure.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Walter J. Kelly, on Count X together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT XI

Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress (vs. Defendant Kelly)

91. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 90 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

92. As described hereinabove, Defendant Kelly did commit negligence with regard to a duty it owed to Plaintiff.

93. As a result of Defendant Kelly's negligence, Plaintiff did suffer and continues to suffer emotional distress.

94. Plaintiff's emotional distress was a direct and proximate result of Defendant Kelly's negligence.

95. Plaintiff's emotional distress resulted in physical harm to Plaintiff manifested by objective symptomology.

96. A reasonable person in Plaintiff's position would have suffered emotional distress under the circumstances described hereinabove.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Walter J. Kelly, on Count XI together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT XII

Breach of Contract (vs. Defendant Kelly)

97. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 96 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

98. Defendant Kelly entered into a contract with Plaintiff to provide professional services.

99. The conduct of Defendant Kelly as alleged in the foregoing paragraphs is in breach of his contract with Runge to provide professional services.

100. As a result of Defendant Kelly's Breach of Contract, Plaintiff has suffered damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Walter J. Kelly, on Count XII together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT XIII

Breach of Fiduciary Duty (vs. Defendant Kelly)

101. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 100 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

102. Defendant Kelly, as Plaintiff's attorney, owed her a fiduciary duty.

103. Defendant Kelly, as Plaintiff's Power of Attorney and Health Care Proxy owed her a fiduciary duty.

104. Defendant Kelly, as Plaintiff's Guardian, owed her a fiduciary duty.

105. The conduct of Defendant Kelly as alleged in the foregoing paragraphs is in breach of Defendant Kelly's fiduciary duty owed to Plaintiff.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Walter J. Kelly, on Count XIII together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT XIV

Abuse of Process (vs. Defendant Kelly)

106. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 105 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

107. Defendant Kelly, through the actions described hereinabove, did use process through the filing of the Guardianship petition.

108. Defendant Kelly's institution of process was for the ulterior or illegitimate purpose of gaining control of and depleting Plaintiff's assets.

109. As a result of Defendant Kelly's Abuse of Process, Plaintiff has suffered damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Walter J. Kelly, on Count XIV together with interest and costs of this action.

COUNT XV

Breach of Fiduciary Duty (vs. Defendant Sunbridge)

110. Plaintiff incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 109 of this Complaint as though same were fully set forth at length herein.

111. The conduct of Defendant Sunbridge as alleged in the foregoing paragraphs is in breach of the Defendant Sunbridge's fiduciary duty owed to Plaintiff.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter Judgment against the Defendant Mediplex of Massachusetts, Inc., d/b/a Sunbridge Care and Rehabilitation for Randolph, on Count XV together with interest and costs of this action.

JURY CLAIM

Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge, respectfully demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

LATSHA DAVIS YOHE & MCKENNA, P.C.

Dated:

By _____

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Attorneys for Plaintiff, Helen A. Runge

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

The Trial Court

Norfolk Division

Probate and Family Court Department

Docket No. 114

TEMPORARY

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE --- GUARDIANSHIP

03P11046I

To the Honorable Justices of the Probate and Family Court:

The undersigned hereby certifies under the penalties of perjury that I am a registered physician and that I personally examined Helen RungeSunbridge, 1380 Columbia Rd.

(name of proposed ward)

Randolph

MA

(street address)

(city or town)

(state)

on April 29, 2003

(date of examination)

and in my opinion the proposed ward:

☒ is a mentally ill person to the degree that he/she is incapable of caring for his/her personal and/or financial affairs.☐ is a person who is unable to make or communicate informed decisions due to physical incapacity.

THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED FOR A GUARDIANSHIP PETITION

Describe in detail the diagnosis leading to the aforementioned opinion (including the types of decisions which the proposed ward has sufficient mental ability to make):

This 87 year old Caucasian divorced female suffers from Alzheimer's dementia with paranoid delusions. Because of her paranoia, and probably also because of her cognitive limitations, she lacks the ability to make sound decisions about certain personal affairs, in-

(OVER)

(MEDICAL CERTIFICATE -- GUARDIANSHIP BACK)

cluding whether to take her
psychiatric medications.

For example, she thinks that
the nursing home staff is
purposely giving her too many
medications to take - compared
to what has been ordered.

Date

4/29/03

Kerry Bloomingdale, M.D.
(signature)

Kerry Bloomingdale, M.D. (NEG)
(PRINT name)

1132 Westfield Street
(address, including zip code)

Springfield, MA 01089

Tel. No. (800) 378-5454

02/25/00

08/13/15

KAPL 2

JEWISH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
and REHABILITATION CENTER

INTEGRATED PROGRESS NOTES

LEGEND: C - CONSULT TC- TEAM CONFERENCE TR- THERAPEUTIC RECREATION
(ONE) LINE NUTR- NUTRITION SW- SOCIAL WORK CD- COMMUNICATION DISORDERS
BETWEEN NOTES MED- PHYSICIAN N- NURSING OT- OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
DEPT. DESIGNATION ON FIRST LINE OF NOTE RC- RESPIRATORY CARE PT- PHYSICAL THERAPY

DATE / SHIFT / TIME	MEDICAL STAFF BEGIN HERE	HOSPITAL STAFF BEGIN HERE
2-27		<p>Psychiatry:-</p> <p>Patient is seen, chart is reviewed and report received. Patient remain delusional and experiencing visual hallucinations. Patient is alert, awake and cooperative. Speech- pressured. Good eye contact. ⊕ psychomotor restlessness. ⊕ visual hall and paranoid delusions. Poor insight and judgement. ↑ Zyprexa 1.25 x PO bid. M. M. M.</p>
2/27/00		Nursing:
11-7am		<p>pt 1 E Alert and responsive. Slept well this shift for 6-7. No delusional thoughts expressed.</p> <p>pt 2 E No injury noted.</p> <p>pt 4 E. ⊕ in ADLs. Esther Amador</p>

JEWISH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
AND REHABILITATION CENTER
59 TOWNSEND ST.
BOSTON, MA 02119

RUNGE, HELEN
016983
02/24/00
KAPL 2

3003035
08/13/15

* * * * *

ADMISSION HISTORY, PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, ASSESSMENT AND PLAN:

DATE/TIME: 4³⁰ pm admit from Home *also called*

PRIOR MEDICAL CARE PROVIDER: social worker Haydee Nunez

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: and DR. Moroguin 522-6700 B19

Evaluation of this 84 year old female with increasing paranoia + delusional thinking. Pt feels she is being made ill by environment in apartment eg lack of strength and pneumonia

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY:

1. HTN osteoarthritis
2. cataract surgery (R) eye Spt '99 obs
3. obstruction ? prior hx pneumonia

REVIEW OF SYSTEMS:

SKIN: non contributory

CARDIOVASCULAR: _____

RESPIRATORY: _____

GASTROINTESTINAL: _____

GENITOURINARY: _____

**JEWISH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL & REHABILITATION CENTER
59 TOWNSEND STREET
ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS 02119**

Page 2

RUNGE, HELEN
HOSPITAL #: 1-69-83

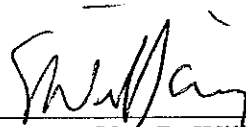
CLINICAL DIAGNOSES

Psychotic Disorder: NOS with Delusional and Paranoid thinking (minimal
Improvement)
Hypertension
Degenerative Joint Disease with Osteoarthritis and Gibbus of Spine
Obstipation
S/P right Cataract Replacement with
Xerophthalmia

DISCHARGE MEDICATIONS

Zyprexa 1.25 mg bid p.o.
ECASA 325 mg p.o. qd
Colace 100 mg p.o. HS
Norvasc 5 mg p.o. qd
Natural Tears 2 gtts. OU qid

ADDITIONAL DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS/DISPOSITION: Diet: NAS. Careful follow-up by United Home Care to assure compliance with Zyprexa. Patient has appointment with Dr. Munir, at JMHRC as an outpatient to continue follow-up for her delusional thinking. Patient is being discharged home 2/29/00.



Dr. Spencer Van B. Wilking
Attending Physician

SW/if

D: 2/29

T: 2/29

FILED 09/29/2006 Page 4 of 7
01-69-83 3003035
02/25/00 08/13/15
KAPL 2

DATE / SHIFT / TIME	MEDICAL STAFF BEGIN HERE	HOSPITAL STAFF BEGIN HERE
---------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------

Psychiatry:-

Patient is seen, chart is reviewed
 and report received. Patient still
 believes that there were bugs in
 her apartment and they were
 destroying her apartment and
 they were biting her. Patient is
 denying any emotional problems. Patient
 stated that she changed carpet
 more than one time due to fear of
 bugs. she also stated that she took
 her landlord to small claim court
 for fumigation and she thinks that she does
 not belong here.

Patient is alert, awake and suspicious.

④ pressured speech. ④ circumstantial thought process. Good eye contact. ④ psychomotor restlessness. Affect-labile. Patient's delusional thinking continue. Poor insight and judgement.

Patient is on Risperdal. She is tolerating
 meds well. May need guardianship for
 psychiatric Rx.

[illegible]

JEWISH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
AND REHABILITATION CENTER
59 Townsend Street., Boston, MA 02119

OTHER RELEVANT DATA:

LABS: _____

RADIOLOGY: _____

EKG: _____

OTHER: _____

REASONS FOR HOSPITALIZATION WITH ASSESSMENT AND PLAN:

- ① evaluation increasing delusions regarding home environment "poisoning" patient ie water flooding he floor carpet beetles + pneumonia pulling out hand fulls of hair
- ② HTN: will continue norvasc and adjust as needed
- ③ obstipation will use colace 100mg daily
- ④ Allergies: NKA
- ⑤ DTG: will readjust as needed
- ⑥ Potential Nutritional Deficiency will check on Nutritional Status.
- ⑦ Neuro Pt may need competency eval plus Neuro.
- ⑧ Cataract indectomy @ eye

SIGNATURE/HOUSE STAFF

Xeoophthamiz

SIGNATURE/ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

(4)

FAMILY NAME Helen Rudge FIRST NAME Helen ATTENDING PHYSICIAN Gomez ROOM NO.

DATE

NOTES SHOULD BE SIGNED BY PHYSICIAN

88 y/o w/ Transfer
 for MMH
 h/o dementia & psychotic features
 w/ anxiety
 Pt had difficulty with
 roommate, claimed patients
 & roommates were stealing
 things
 Pt transferred to day
 center

pm
 h/o ASD
 h/o
 anxiety
 dementia & psychotic features
 & hallucinations
 h/o anorexia h/o restricted
 surgical
 sh widow, 1 child - little
 communication

on the, frail w/
 45

JK on ptery
 clear m/h
 clear, & hypox
 CRF
 ext
 m/s alert, oriented

PROGRESS NOTES

FAMILY NAME <i>Johnson</i>	FIRST NAME	ATTENDING PHYSICIAN	ROOM NO.
DATE	NOTES SHOULD BE SIGNED BY PHYSICIAN		
	<p><i>Severe 88% h/o anxiety of dementia & psychotic features QTD, DTR</i></p> <p><i>Spill b/ dementia</i> <i>+ psychotic features</i> <i>→ + hallucinations</i> <i>poor medical compliance</i> <i>h/o organic causes</i> <i>rec + evaluation</i> <i>? brief hospitalization</i> <i>trial anti psychotics</i></p> <p><i>AS DTR poor only</i> <i>encourage compliance</i></p> <p><i>AS QTD</i> <i>continued referral</i></p> <p><i>AS h/o anemia</i> <i>on 62500</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>PM</i></p>		